UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper

for the guidance of teachers

0610 BIOLOGY

0610/22

Paper 22 (Core Theory), maximum raw mark 80

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

• CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2010	0610	22

General notes

Do not exceed the section sub-totals or question maxima.

Symbols used in mark scheme and guidance notes.

/	separates alternatives for a marking point
. ,	separates points for the award of a mark
MP	mark point - used in guidance notes when referring to numbered marking points
ORA	or reverse argument / reasoning
OWTTE	or words to that effect
А	accept - as a correct response
R	reject – this is marked with a cross and any following correct statements do not gain any marks
I	ignore / irrelevant / inadequate – this response gains no mark, but any following correct answers can gain marks.
()	the word / phrase in brackets is not required to gain marks but sets the context of the response for credit. e.g. (waxy) cuticle. Waxy not needed but if it was described as a cellulose cuticle then no mark is awarded.
<u>mitosis</u>	underlined words – this word only

e.c.f. error carried forward

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	IGCSE – May/June 2010	0610	22

		1					I			
	1a	1b	2a	2b	3a	3b	4a	4b	name	If all five names are correct but no ticks in grid MAX 2
Α	\checkmark			\checkmark					Venerupis;	A – yes for a tick
В		✓			\checkmark		\checkmark		Turritella;	R – other ticks in any row
С		✓				\checkmark			Patella;	I – crosses/no in other boxes
D	✓		\checkmark						Cardium;	
E		✓			\checkmark			\checkmark	Buccinum;	
any fou	r correc	t row	s, tick	s + na	ame, 1	mark	c each	1	[4] [Total: 4]	

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Sylla	bus	Paper	
	IGCSE – May/June 2010	061	0	22	
2 (a) (i) to	form /harden bones/teeth/enamel;	[1]		ome stronger/st ting of blood	rengthen
(ii) to	form haemoglobin;	[1]	A – myo	oglobin/enzymes	s/electron carriers
(b) (i) to	form chlorophyll;	[1]	A – ref.	to chloroplast	
(ii) to	form amino acids/proteins;	[1]			
(c) 1 in	reased algal/aquatic plant growth/algal bloom;			T award points t sions from sequ	that are radically out of logical order uence
3 cu 4 de 5 ba 6 us 7 ar 8 co	ver surface of water; t off light below water so plants die; ad plants decompose/fed on by bacteria; cteria reproduce/multiply; e up oxygen/respire aerobically/water becomes anae imals in river die/migrate; rrect ref. to eutrophication; <i>y four – 1 mark each</i>	erobic; [4] [Total: 8]			

	Pa	ge 5		Sylla		Paper			
			IGCSE – May/June 2010	061	0	22			
3	(a)		e – because no white flowers in offspring/in prese erited blue allele/OWTTE;	nce of [1]					
	(b)		blue – BB ; white – bb ;	[2]	R – Bb A – ecf from (a)				
		(ii)	offspring – Bb ;	[1]					
		(iii)	1 parents Bb x bb ;		lf parent	t genotypes wro	ng then allow e.c.f. for MPs 2 and 3 on	ly	
			2 gametes B b b ;						
			3 offspring genotypes Bb Bb bb bb ;						
			4 phenotypes blue, blue, white, white;						
			5 ratio 2 : 2/1 : 1; any four – 1 mark each	[4]					
	(c)	(b) (i) blue – BB; white – bb; [2] (ii) offspring – Bb; [2] (iii) 1 parents Bb x bb; 2 2 gametes B b b b; 3 offspring genotypes Bb Bb bb bb; 4 phenotypes blue, blue, white, white; 5 ratio $2:2/1:1;$ any four – 1 mark each [4] (c) (i) shows extremes and all intermediates (of cob length); [1] (ii) 1 (amount of) light; 2 (amount of) minerals; 3 (amount of) water; 4 temperature; any three – 1 mark each [3] (ii) flower colour only blue or white/no intermediate colours (thus is discontinuous variation); [1]							
		(ii)	 2 (amount of) minerals; 3 (amount of) water; 4 temperature; 	[3]	A – rain	to named mine I – humidity to disease/dam			
		(ii)		[1]					
			х Х	otal: 13]					

	Pa	ge 6		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Sylla	bus	Paper		
				IGCSE – May/June 2010	06′	0	22		
4	(a)	(arc	ctic) p	olants ➔ lemmings ➔ (snowy) owl;	[1]				
	(b)	(i)	incr	easing numbers of lemmings reproducing;	[1]	A – sno	owy owl populati	on/predators are de	ecreasing
		(ii)	2	lemming population too large for food supply/OWTT snowy owl population increasing; thus more predation/more lemmings eaten;	ГЕ;				
				two – 1 mark each	[2]				
		(iii)		as lemming population falls/rises so does the sno	owy owl				
				but with a time delay; because of less/more food for the snowy owls;	[3]				
		(iv)	2 3 4 5	lemming population would increase/reach a peak; because of less predation; (after peak) levels off / falls; equilibrium with plants/food/other factors coming ir OWTTE; too many lemmings for food supply to support/OWT <i>three – 1 mark each</i>					
	(c)	(i)	the	sun;	[1]	I – light	t		
		(ii)	pho	tosynthesis;	[1]				
				זדן	otal: 12]				

	Pa	ge 7		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Sylla		Paper			
				IGCSE – May/June 2010	06	10	22			
5	(a)	(i)	184	• ,	[1]					
		(ii)	liver	 ,	[1]					
		(iii)	line	meets/cuts horizontal axis at 4 pm;	[1]	+/- 1 gı	id square			
		(iv)	10 a	am (approx);	[1]	A – res	ponse matching	candidate	e's graph lin	le
	(b)	(i)	2 3	slows down nerve impulses/crossing synapses; responses/reactions take longer; interferes with judgements; <i>two – 1 mark each</i>	[2]	A – thi	nking impaired			
		(ii)	2 3	liver – causes cirrhosis/cancer/kills/destroys cells; brain – damages/kills/destroys cells; stomach – irritates/damages wall/lining of/cause ulcers	6;		n cause addiction ohrons/tubules	n		
			5	kidney – can cause damage to cells; heart – increased risk of coronary disease; two – 1 mark each	[2]	A – he	art attack/CVD			
		(iii)	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	aggressive behaviour/fighting; family break up/loss of friends; inability to concentrate/poor time keeping – loss of job financial problems/money spent on alcohol; lack of personal care/hygiene; problems with law/theft; drunk driving/higher risk of accidents/lose licence; homelessness; two – 1 mark each	; [2]	A – ref	. to self harm			
				[Tota	al: 10]					

	involvi (b) (i) m (ii) 1 2		Mark Scheme: Teachers' version S IGCSE – May/June 2010 S		bus 10	Paper 22	
6 (nation of new individuals; plving one parent/no involvement of gametes/no fertilisatio	n; [2]		uction is not cre rt of parent plar	edit worthy nt forms new offspring
(flavour of fruit;	[1] variety/ [1]	A – rec	ponse has a "t" duction division o clones	' (e.g. meiotsis)
(2 3 4	very visible/stand out/attract insects; who are attracted for nectar/pollen/food; (accidentally) collect/carry pollen on body; brings about pollination; three – 1 mark each	[3]	A – lea	ads to fertilisatio	n/seed formation
(2 3	colour attracts mammals/birds/animals/named example; which eat fleshy part whole fruit; and disperse seeds/OWTTE; two – 1 mark each	[2]	R – ins	sects	
			[To	otal: 9]			

	Pa	 (ii) 1 allows constant metabolic rate/OWTTE; 2 allows enzymes to work (at constant rate); 3 reduces risk of denaturing/destroying them; 4 mammal independent of external temperatur in wide range of environments/OWTTE; any two – 1 mark each 	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Sylla	bus	Paper			
				IGCSE – May/June 2010	06	10	22		
7	(a)		1 2 3 4	allows constant metabolic rate/OWTTE; allows enzymes to work (at constant rate); reduces risk of denaturing/destroying them; mammal independent of external temperature/can f in wide range of environments/OWTTE;	[1] function [2]	-	cific examples es optimum tem	perature for enzymes	
	(b)	(ii)	wide arte	ening of/relaxing of blood vessels/arterioles/mus rioles;	[1]		oillaries are wide	ened	
		. ,	1 2 3 4 5 6	vasodilation allows more blood to flow; through surface capillaries/blood vessels; more heat loss occurs; by radiation; by convection; so body temperature falls;	[1]	A – jus	t before peak		
				[Tc	otal: 10]				

Pa	ige 10)	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllab	us	Paper
			IGCSE – May/June 2010	0610		22
0 (-)	(1)	Li		[4]		
8 (a)) (i)	liver	,	[1]		
	(ii)	gall	bladder;	[1]		
	(iii)	pano	creas;	[1]		
(b)) 1 2 3 4 5 <i>any</i>	incr crea lipas char	(salts) emulsify fats/oils; easing their surface area; tes alkaline environment/raises pH; se breaks down fat (molecules); nging them to fatty acids and glycerol; e – 1 mark each	[3]		
				[Total: 6]		

Pag	ge 1'	1	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Sylla	bus	Paper				
			IGCSE – May/June 2010	061]			
(a)	.,	carbo	en/dust/particles; on dioxide; r (vapour);	[1]	I – ref to bacteria A – formulae for carbon dioxide and water					
	(iii)	lower	r;	[1]	A – coo	oler/colder				
• •		nix air with/bubble through lime water; which goes cloudy/white/milky;		[2]	 [2] A – hydrogencarbonate/bicarbonate indicator [2] A – goes yellow/golden/orange 					
(c)	2 3	of pa from down	sion is) random movement; rticles/molecules/ions; their high concentration to their lower concentration gradient; - <i>1 mark each</i>	concentration/ [2]						
				[Total: 8]						